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DISCOVERY OF THE COMPANION TO *PROCYON*.

BY J. M. SCHAEBERLE.

This morning I discovered a companion to *Procyon*, of about the thirteenth magnitude, in position-angle = $318^{\circ}.8$; distance = $4''.59$.

The two sets of measures are as follows:

Telescope west of pier; <i>Procyon</i> east of meridian	$P = 319^{\circ}.66$ $D = 4''.58$	} Weight 2.
Telescope east of pier; <i>Procyon</i> west of meridian	$P = 317^{\circ}.20$ $D = 4''.60$	

It is quite probable that the observed perturbations of *Procyon*, ascribed by BESSEL to a theoretical companion, are caused by this newly discovered star. The position-angle of Professor AUWERS' theoretical perturbing body is about 275° .

The companion is yellowish in color and sharply defined. Assuming it to be the perturbing body, its mass is about one-fifth of the mass of *Procyon*.

LICK OBSERVATORY, November 14, 1896.

MEASURES OF *SIRIUS*.

MADE WITH THE THIRTY-SIX-INCH EQUATORIAL OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY—ROBERT G. AITKEN.

On Saturday morning, October 24th, I turned the large equatorial of this observatory upon *Sirius* and saw the companion. Since then I have made two additional measures, and Professor SCHAEBERLE has made two, which he has kindly given me to publish with mine. Neither of us saw any star in the position given by Dr. SEE (*Astronomical Journal*, 385).

Our measures are:

1896.	P. S. T.	θ	ρ	Seeing.	Observer.
October	23.65	$189^{\circ}.0$	$3''.81$	5	A
"	28.65	$188^{\circ}.5$	$3''.57$	3	A
"	28.65	$188^{\circ}.3$	$3''.65$	3	S
"	30.60	$190^{\circ}.0$	$3''.65$	5	S
"	30.65	$190^{\circ}.6$	$[4. \pm]$ est.	4	A

MT. HAMILTON, October 31, 1896.